THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1850. NO. 6.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

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SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
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	Rates First 10 words,	E h addi'l wd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	2
" " Macon	97 "	3
" " Montgomery	116 "	5
" " Mobile	138 "	6
" " New Orleans	172 "	7

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

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DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

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OFFICERS OF THE BANK.
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DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.
BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "
Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

MORE LAND FOR SALE,
500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.
100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,
WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,
manufactured in every style to order.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.
My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.
N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c
Raleigh, Nov. 5. 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.
FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 62-60

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.
IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.
FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.
My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.
P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 tf

THE PEPPER BOX.
CORNER OF WILMINGTON AND HARGETT STREETS.
THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.
W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the tastes of all those fond of
GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
And other Delicacies of the Season,
BAKED, SCALLOPED, FRIED, STEWED,
And done up *Brown*, with all the *et celeras:*
The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.
PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in person. Trays handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice: and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.
Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.
W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. SMITH.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1850. 93

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
JEWELRY AND
FANCY ARTICLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
WATCHES, GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c., &c.

C. B. ROOT.
HAS just returned from the North, with one of the most brilliant and chaste assortments of Jewelry, Fancy articles of new and beautiful varieties, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &., ever before offered in this market.
He invites the attention of citizens and strangers. He will be constantly receiving and opening packages for a few weeks to come, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may give him a call
October 4th, 1850. 80

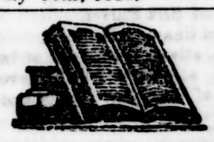
BUSINESS COATS.
125 CHEAP TWEED *COATS*, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.
ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.
C. B. ROOT.

STEAM SAW MILL.
I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my Steam Saw Mill near Raleigh, where they can be supplied with any kind, at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality at $1 00 per M.
T. H. SNOW.
Raeligh, July 11th, 1850. 56 ly



NEW BOOK STORE!
THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in
RALEIGH,
Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public
SCHOOL BOOKS
Of almost every description, together with a large collection of
RELIGIOUS WORKS,
From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,
STATIONERY
Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell *on very reasonable terms.*
Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.
JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

S. F. PHILLIPS,
ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.
apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!
IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Fashionable Clothing,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.
The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by
N. PERRY.
Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

TO INVALIDS.
AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cabebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.
Nov. 21st. 94

MUSTARD.
ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Nov. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 21st. 94

BY ADAM'S EXPRESS.
ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 21st. 94

SPEECH OF
HENRY W. MILLER. ESQ.,
AT OXFORD, NOV. 5TH, 1850,
In reply to Hon. A. W. Venable.

[CONTINUED.]

The next branch of the Compromise to which I call your attention is the act establishing a territorial government for Utah.—The whole of that territory lies North of the Missouri Compromise line. Its Southern boundary is the 37th parallel of North latitude: and so far from the Wilmot Proviso being applied to it, the first section of the act expressly provides that "when admitted as a State, the said territory or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union, *with or without Slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of her admission.*" And pray, is there nothing gained here for the South? It is plainly a re-establishment of the principle which was surrendered by the Missouri Compromise. It not only does not extend the *Wilmot Proviso* over this territory—the whole of which lies North of 36° 30'—but it expressly declares that it shall come into the Union as a State with or without Slavery as the People themselves may wish. What possible cause of complaint is there in all this? Is there not rather reason for congratulation, that in the establishment of this territorial government truth and justice have triumphed over error and fanaticism?

This is not all. Slavery already existed in Utah. The Mormons it is said, carried it there. The ninth section of the Act provides expressly for Writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States,—and declares "*that in all cases involving* TITLE TO SLAVES, *the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court with or without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy.*"

The same section confers on the Courts of the territory "*common law jurisdiction*"—and the last section provides that, "the Constitution and laws of the United States are extended over, and declared to be in force in said territory so far as the same or any portion of them may be applicable.

What follows from these provisions?—There is a plain recognition of the relation of master and slave—the Courts are opened to try title to slaves and common law jurisdiction is given those Courts. Besides this the fugitive Slave law enacts "that when any person held to servitude or labor in any state or *territory* &c. shall escape &c."

To what territory does this enactment refer? Not to Minesota or Oregon, because slavery is expressly forbidden in both.—Utah and New Mexico are the only territories to which it can apply. The gentleman insists that the difficulty is the supposed existence of the Mexican laws abolishing Slavery. But whatever may be said of those who believe these laws do exist, how will this avail *him* or such as think with him?—*He* entertains the opinion that those laws ceased to have any force after the territory was acquired from Mexico. But if they were in force before the passage of the Utah bill, do not the provisions to which I have referred, by implication at least, repeal them? If they do not, still there is ample provision made to raise the question and try the title to slaves, by the Supreme Court of the Union, and how can any man who sustained the Clayton compromise, as a panacea for the ills, that threaten us, insist that nothing is gained by this Act for the South? I contend that the provisions of the Utah and New Mexico territorial bills in reference to Slavery are substantially the same with those of that Compromise, for which the gentleman and his friends voted, and for opposing which no quarter was shown to a few southern men who voted against it. If there be any doubt on the question whether Slavery can legally exist there, whether it is shut out by any law of Mexico prior to the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, why, provision is expressly made for trying titles to slaves, under which the opinion of the Supreme Court may be obtained on this very question. This *Mr. Calhoun*, himself, and if I am not mistaken, all who acted with him, were willing to abide. How then, I again ask, can this measure be made the cause of just complaint in the South! Are we not estopped from so doing by our oft recorded opinions?

I come now to that part of the Compromise, which more than any other seems to have excited the hostility of the gentleman, and aroused to its full height, his patriotic indignation! The Texan boundary and New Mexican Territorial bill, that above all things done by Congress, since the days of the A-

See Second Page.

lien and Sedition laws, is filled with "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire!"—it has run rough-shod over the rights of *poor, helpless, defenceless* Texas, whose Senators and Representatives abandoned her in the hour of peril and distress, and humiliating to relate, it was a nefarious scheme to despoil the South of Slave territory, perfected by the bribery of the American Congress, through Texan Bond-holders. He would have us believe these bond-holders, these *harpies*, who were ready to prey upon the tender consciences of Congressmen, were in the lobbies—beset the galleries and the door-ways—intruded themselves into the sacred recesses of Legislative wisdom, where sat the gentleman himself, "wrapped in the solitude of his own originality!" What a picture!—What a scene for the pencil of the artist, and what a humiliating spectacle for the friends of Representative Government! One day this *nefarious scheme* was rejected, the next it was reconsidered, and passed, against all the principles of parliamentary law! Ah! the soft impeachment had been too irresistible, the delicious apple had been handled, the bribe had done its dirty work, the stern virtue of the American Legislator yielded to the enticements of gold, and the odious measure became the law of the land, by a vote of 107 to 97! And where, pray, was the gentleman himself during all this while?—Why did *he* not cry aloud, and expose such villainy? Was it because those "bribing bond-holders," passed him by, without the cold respect of a passing glance? Or did they see in his courtly bearing and flashing eye, a spirt too impervious to all their arts, too lofty for any price they could offer? The Representatives of the people *bribed, bought up! Who are they?* Let them be held up to the scorn and execration of the whole Union! I *will* not, I *cannot* believe it. Rather would I suppose that any such suspicion, if suspicion there be, is the fantasy of some distempered imagination, the offspring of a diseased brain and malignant heart!

Perhaps it may be interesting to enquire what company the gentleman himself was keeping during this drama of bribery and corruption? He says, the measure was ruinous to the South, and for this reason, as a fast friend to us and our rights he opposed it to the bitter end. Well, let us appeal to the record, and learn who these kind friends were, that stood so gallantly by the South! I find among them a certain Mr. GIDDINGS—who is somewhat *suspected*, at least, of abolitionism—a Mr. PRESTON KING—slightly under the same clouds—a Mr. ALLEN—who claims to be of the brotherhood of free soilers—a Mr. SPRAGUE, who belongs to the same fraternity—a Mr. ROOT, whose polished manners and sparkling wit render him a free soil companion not to be despised—a Mr. DURKEE, who will regard it as very cruel, to be thought disloyal to the cause of abolitionism, for being in company with *such* a valiant champion of Southern rights as the gentleman claims to be! Others, good and true in the cause of Northern fanaticism, might be named. Strange indeed that we of the South should have so long misunderstood and misrepresented these men? How delightful the reflection that we found friends, in that hour of need, where we did not expect them! Are they *converts* of the gentleman? Are we indebted to *him* for their new born zeal in our behalf? If *he* was right, were *they* right too? If they deserved the approbation of *their* constituents, can he expect approval from *his?* How is it that extremes have thus so strangely met? Is it the sign of a political millenium? Is the kid at last to lie down with the wolf?

But what is this measure, which seems to have produced such trepidation in the nerves of the gentleman? The General Government and Texas were disputing about the boundaries between that State and new Mexico. A conflict was about to ensue, which in all probability would have spread into a general civil war. It was proposed to pay Texas ten millions of dollars, for all the territory she claimed, north of a line running west from the 100° of west longitude on the line of 36° 30' north latitude, until it reached the 103 parallel of longitude; then, down that line South, until it reached the line of 32°, and with that line to the Rio Grande, at El Paso. From a map which I have before me, prepared at the General Land Office, from the Treaty Map, it appears that this line cut off about 88,000 square miles from the territory claimed by Texas. Of this, 44 662 square miles were *south* of the line of 36° 30' and the residue *north* of it—extending up to the 42° of latitude. This territory lying on the east side of the Rio Grande, together with a large portion of country west of that River, was by the Act, erected into the territory of New Mexico. Now I understand him to contend, that by this Act, the whole of the territory lying east of the Rio Grande, which was cut off from Texas, *has been surrendered to Free Soilism.* Here I take issue with him. What are the facts?

The Joint Resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States, declared that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, *in addition to the State of Texas,* and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of the said State, be formed out of territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union *with or without slavery as the People of each State, asking admission, may desire.* And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory *north* of said Missouri Compromise line, *Slavery or involuntary servitude* (except for crimes) SHALL BE PROHIBITED."

It will be seen from this, that in all the Territory of Texas which lay North of 36 30,—(about 44,000 square miles,)—Slavery was expressly prohibited, whilst all *south* of that line, was to be admitted into the Union *with or without Slavery* as might be desired by the people asking admission.

Now the second section of the New Mexican Territorial Act expressly declares "that when admitted as a State the said Territory or any portion of the same, *shall* be received into the Union, WITH OR WITHOUT SLAVERY AS THEIR CONSTITUTION MAY PRESCRIBE AT THE TIME OF THE ADMISSION." What reeults from all this? Why that the prohibition imposed by the annexation Resolutions, on that part of Texan Territory, North of the Missouri Compromise line, is expressly *repealed*, and it stands upon the same footing, in every respect, with that South of the line, that is, to be admitted, either *with or without Slavery as the people may desire*,—whereas, the condition of that part South of the line has not in any respects, been changed. Is there nothing gained here to the South? Instead of surrendering even one acre of slave Territory to freesoilism, this Act disincumbers upwards of 43,000 square miles, from the slavery prohibition,—in other words, relieves it, in express terms, of the very principle of the Wilmot Proviso, which was imposed on it by the very language of the annexation Resolutions?

It appears however that the process of reasoning by which the gentleman arrives at the conclusion, that it was a surrender of slave Territory to freesoilism, is this: 'No State could have been formed out of it, except by the consent of Texas,—Texas being a slave State, would never have given her consent, for it to come in as a free State,—*therefore*, it would always, *under* Texas, have remained slave Territory.' This may be good logic, but it is neither sound sense, nor just principle. In what position would it have placed Texas? Why, denying her people, in that section, *when their necessities demand it*, such a State government as they desired! Would this be just? Would it not be in express violation of the very first principles of popular government? Would it not have placed Texas in the position of endeavouring to *force* Slavery on a portion of her people, who did not wish it, and this too, by refusing them a seperate State organization, when their necessities and interests imperiously required it, unless they should accept as a condition precedent, the establishment of that institution! How beautifully consistent such a policy would have been, with the "CREED" of the Calhoun Resolutions of '47, and with the gentleman's own recorded sentiments as contained in the Southern address! And pray, how easily could they have evaded all this? If the people in that part of Texas presented a Constitution *silent* on the subject of Slavery, or tolerating it in express words, could Texas have controlled them in any attempt to alter that Constitution *after* admission? Besides, such a doctrine would have led inevitably to the result of placing Texas in the position of attempting to *force* Slavery upon her people living North of 36 30 *against* the spirit, if not the very terms, of the law under which she herself came into the Union.

But there is still another difficulty which he considers insurmountable. The Mexican law abolishing slavery rises up like a ghost to disturb his fancy. I again ask, how can this avail *him* as a reason for opposing this branch of the Compromise? He denies that the Mexican law was in force after the ratification of the Treaty. He also maintains that all the Territory East of the Rio Grande, incorporated into New Mexico, belonged to Texas. The Act is based upon the principle that Texas had a *claim* to it. Then if, as he thinks the title of Texas was *good*, of course the Mexican law had been superceded by the laws of Texas, in all that part of New Mexico East of the Rio Grande, and should there be a conflict between those who live on different sides of that River, as to what law prevails, that of the uncivilized will necessarily yield to the law of the civilized portion of that people.

There is however a feature in this Act which, I submit, removes this difficulty. The relation of master and slave is recognized by the terms of the enactment. It provides, as in the Utah Act, for writs of error and appeals in cases involving title to slaves. The last section also declares, "that no citizen of the United States, should be deprived of his life, liberty OR PROPERTY, in said Territory, *except by the judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land.*"

It is well known that when this measure passed Congress, there was an universal outcry against it, amongst the free soilers and abolitionists at the North. Their presses and public speakers boldly proclaimed it *as a triumph of the slave power—as the surrender of forty odd thousand square miles of free territory to the south!* And yet in the face of all this, those who sustained this Act, are denounced as enemies to the South—as "*submissionists,*" as deserters of our rights, whilst those who opposed it, side by side with *Giddings, Tuck* and many more of like stamp—are held up for *commendation*, entitled to our *especial* gratitude, and most *lovingly* caressed as *valiant* heroes who stood bravely by the honor of their section, and drove back the fiery hosts of fanaticism!

I contend also that the measure was *just* to Texas. She was oppressed with debt—a debt incurred in achieving her independence. She has pledged her public property to her creditors.—When she came into the Union, she ceded a portion of that property to the General Government. It was thought by many that on this account, the United States was bound in equity and fair dealing, to pay a part of that debt. The Senators and Representatives from Texas voted for that Act. It has been submitted to her people, and as far as heard from, they will accede to the proposition by an overwhelming majority. *She* knows best what is for *her* interest and honor. We should be willing to trust her judgment and abide her decision. The Ten millions of dollars will discharge her debts, and leave her a large fund to spread the blessings of education amongst her People and develop her great resources. She will increase rapidly in population. She will grow in power. New States will spring from her loins. The strength and political influence of the South will be thereby enhanced. We shall hear nothing more then of "*helpless* Texas"—but she will stand as one of the strongest pillars of this great edifice of freedom!

Against the vote of the gentleman on the bill to abolish the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, I have nothing to say. In my humble judgment it was right and proper. Many distinguished men of the South, however, have favored such a measure as wise in itself, and politic, as it removed one great cause of irritation and excitement at the Seat of Government on this delicate subject. That its constitutionality has been questioned, I am not disposed to deny. It professed to restore the Maryland law as it existed prior to the Cession. It met the approval of a large majority of the people of the District. As a part of that great measure of Compromise, passed to restore peace to the Country, and bring back once more union and harmony to all its parts, I am willing to abide its existence.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Sunday Morning, Nov. 24th.

NORTH CAROLINA—THE CRISIS.

In approaching the exciting subject of the day, we hope that the Legislature will be guided by a spirit of prudence, no less than of firmness. It is our own opinion that the voice of North Carolina, temperately, yet boldly proclaimed, through her Legislative Councils, will have more weight in calling the North to its senses, or, on the other hand, in effecting a thorough union among the people of the South, than that of any other State in the Confederacy. She enjoys the merited reputation of being honest and determined, without boasting of either. She has not been accustomed to speak her sentiments in the language of bravado and menace. When she has taken a stand, she has assumed it without bluster, but maintained it against all the hazards of tide and time. The voice of such a people cannot and will not pass by unregarded.

But any stand that the Legislature may assume, for the State, must be a *united* stand; none other can be effective. If the attempt be made to commit North Carolina to follow in the lead of such men as Venable & Co., and such States as South Carolina, and to endorse the reckless vagaries which have given them so unenviable a notoriety, there can be no harmony among ourselves and no moral force in the position we may take. We have never seen such an unanimity of opinion, as seems to exist among the members of the present Legislature, as to the necessity of taking some steps in view of the continued spread of Northern aggression. They have come fresh from a constituency, in whose hearts the love of this mighty Union is too deep-seated, to be overcome by anything short of degrading conditions—but a constituency who will approve and stand by them in any judicious movement that may be made, to assert their contemned rights and to vindicate their honor. How this can be best done, in a manner to reflect their wishes and to secure their appobation, is the question.

Our own views are, that the Legislature should express a willingness to stand by the Compromise, as long as its various provisions are faithfully executed elsewhere; should warn the North of the inevitable consequences of disregarding them, and should pledge the State, in event of the repeal or nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, to join the South *in any step* that it might choose to take—yea to *lead* the South, if necessary, where outraged honor might dictate the way. We venture the assertion that such a course would command the unanimous sanction of the Legislature, and meet with the hearty approval of every man in North Carolina, in whose breast pulsates a Southern heart.

Our readers have doubtless perceived, by our report of Thursday's proceedings, that this absorbing question has already been mooted in the House of Commons, in the introduction, by Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, of a Bill, entitled

A Bill to ensure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States; to assert the right of the Southern States to a fair share in all the benefits of the Goverement; to encourage domestic industry and to direct trade with foreign nations.

This bill provides that in addition to the existing Revenue Laws, after the 1st day of January, 1852, every merchant, trader, &c. shall state upon oath, before the Clerk of the County Court, the value of all the goods, wares, and merchandise he may have on hand for sale; and upon the sum so set forth, he shall pay a tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem; provided* that if he shall state, upon affidavit, that the whole or any part of said goods is the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the Southern States, or of any foreign country, then he shall be exempt from said tax. The next section provides that merchants, &c. shall state upon oath, on the 1st January, in each succeeding year, the value of goods, &c. purchased in the preceeding 12 months, on which a similar tax shall be laid, subject to similar exceptions. The provisions of the act are to remain in force until the Territories of the United States are opened to the occupation of citizens of N. C in the possession and enjoyment of every species of property they may hold in their own State, and until the Constitution provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves shall be faithfully carried out in practice throughout the United States. A copy of the Act is to be transmitted to the Governors of the slave-holding States, with a request that similar laws be passed in each.

The objects sought to be attained by Mr. Erwin are most desirable in themselves; though we much doubt whether they can be so well accomplished in the manner pointed out as by a different plan. We have hitherto advocated with what zeal and ability we possess, the importance of, what has been termed, a Southern Home Policy—a policy, *voluntary* upon the part of the people, themselves, and to be built up, in our midst, by the formation of Associations, resolving to purchase no product of labor in those States, where fanaticism is the most active. We still adhere to this as the better plan, on the whole, for the reasons, that it is a *voluntary* act on the part of the people, immediately, and that it is not so indiscriminate in its operations. Surely, some discrimination should be made in favor of those portions of the North which are uninfected with the Abolition mania. That there are some such communities, no one, who has read the accounts of the recent Union demonstration in New York, will doubt.

We have merely adverted to the subject, to-day, in a cursory and very hasty manner. The question will shortly come up for discussion in the Legislature, and we shall, of course, allude to it again. It is our earnest wish, that the discussion of the question, in and out of our Legislative Halls, may be marked by that spirit of harmony, which is so essential to efficiency of action.

P. S. Since writting the above, our Reporter has handed us a series of resolutions, introduced in the Senate, on yesterday, by Mr. Shepard, of Pasquotank. They will be found among the Senate proceedings.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

We are gratified to be able announce the re-election, on yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, of WILLIAM HILL, Sr., the venerable and faithful Secretary of State.

☞ The Northern mail, due on yesterday, had not arrived at the moment of our going to Press.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

After the reading of the Journal, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES: Messrs Courts, Barringer, Sherrod, Eborn, Berry, Sessums, McMillan.

ON THE JUDICIARY: Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Courts, Gilmer, Washington, Hoke, Kelly.

ON EDUCATION AND THE LITERARY FUND: Messrs. Sheppard, Bunting, Lillington, Haughton, Williamson, Bower, Jones.

ON CLAIMS: Messrs. Drake, Hargrave, Pender, Grist, Wooten, Willey, Barrow.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS: Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Gilmer, Cannady, Nixon, Bogle, Lane.

ON CORPORATIONS: Messrs. Cameron, Bynum, Watson, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Speight, Thompson.

Whereupon, the Speaker rose and desired the indulgence of the Senate, to state that he had, from considerations of delicacy to the Senate and himself omitted to appoint the Committee upon Privileges and Elections, and that he would ask the Senate to appoint such Committee in any way that might be deemed appropriate.

Mr. Thompson announced the death of Mr. Exum, late Senator elect from the County of Wayne, and introduced the customary resolutions of respect and condolence.

Mr. Shepard introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests ordered and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, *establish justice*, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare* and secure the blessings of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whims and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed; the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the rights to secede from it, as a right of self defence, and protection which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare, and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right but it is their duty to secede and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That when we claim the right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution and that its repeal or any alteration tending to impede the owner of a slave from retaking his property will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government or resist its encroachments, boldly and effectually.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect Slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any territory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of circumscribing it and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation that where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the Slave holding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been united, we therefore invite the co-operation of the slave holding States in demanding from the Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any

territory belonging to the United
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On motion of Mr. Bynum, the

HOUSE OF COM

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2. To give to the people the r
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years.
3. To give to the people the ri
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4. To restrict the General Ass
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Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Steele introduced a r
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territory belonging to the United States, or should it be more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave holding and the non slave holding states of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor's of the other States of the Union with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition to go into the election of Secretary of State.

Also, a message proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Cherokee lands.—Concurred in.

The Speaker announced the Senate branch of the Joint Committee on negro slavery, as consisting of Messrs. Clark, Shepard, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Woodfin, Joyner and Cameron.

Mr. Cameron's bill for the incorporation of the Fayettevlile and Southern Plank Road was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then voted for Secretary of State, and Mr. Hill received 46 votes—the whole number cast.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that Mr. Hill had received 150 votes, Mr. Dickson 3, and Mr. Patterson 1.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of sundry citizens, praying for the erection of a new County, out of Cleaveland, Burke, Catawba and Lincoln and also a counter memorial, which were respectively referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced several Committees.

Mr. A. M. Foster introduced a Resolution in favor of H. J. Dyer. *Referred* to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Blow introduced a Bill concerning the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to incorporate Colerain Female Academy; also, a bill to incorporate Windsor Male Academy; which were referred to the Committee on Education; also a Bill to incorporate Oriental Lodge of I. O. O. F. Referred.

Mr. Wiley introduced a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools and other purposes, which, on motion of Mr. Hayes, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sanders, of Johnston, introduced a Bill explanatory of an Act to increase the Revenue of the State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Maultsby introduced a Bill to quiet the titles to Land and Slaves. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wiggins offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of nine members of the House, one from each Congressional District, be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the condition of the Free Negro population of this State, and the subject of their removal from, or continuance in the State; and that said Committee have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

To this Resolution, Mr. Saunders of Wake offered the following amendment:

That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the most eligible plan for the speedy removal of Free persons of color from the State, and for their better government whilst they shall remain within the same, and report accordingly. Adopted, and the Resolution, thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the amendment of the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:

1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate.
2. To give to the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and of changing the term of their office for a term not less than seven years.
3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term of years not less than four.
4. To restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the Public money when the same shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged, unless by the vote of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature, or by a vote of a majority of two successive Legislatures; and that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying these amendments into effect, with the approbation of the people.

Message was received from the Senate proposing to go into the election of Secretary of State at 12 o'clock, and stating that Wm. Hill was in nomination. Concurred in.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—Adopted.

Mr. Maultsby, of Columbus, presented a bill concerning overseers of Public Roads. Referred Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Steele introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Amendments to the constitution to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode of election of Justices of the Peace—Adopted.

Mr. Fleming introduced a resolution instructing the committee on amendments to the constitution to enquire into the expediency of submitting to the people whether they will have a convention to alter the constitution. This resolution, after a short discussion, between Messrs. Rayner, Fleming, Saunders of Wake, Caldwell, of Guilford, Leach, Eaton and Stevenson, was adopted by a vote of 105 yeas to 12 nays.

The Speaker announced the hour for the election of Secretary of State, and appointed Messrs. Piggot and Stevenson to superintend the election; which resulted as follows: Hill 150; Dickson 3; Young Patterson 1.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint select committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to Negro Slavery.

Mr. Winston introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Education to enquire into the expediency of allowing Superintendants to loan the money in their hands.

Mr. Hill of Caswell moved that the House adjourn. The ayes and noes were called for, and the motion was lost by a vote of ayes 52; noes 63.

Mr. Person, of Moore, moved that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body who constitute the committees of Finance and Library. Carried.

Mr. Walton moved to send message to Senate, proposing to go into election of state Treasurer, and informing them that Chas. L. Hinton was in nomination. Lost.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved that the House adjourn until Monday morning 10 o'clock—carried by a vote of yeas 77; noes 39.

PLAQUEMINES, (La.) has been damaged to the extent of $71,000 by the recent land slides from its front, and is still threatened with further loss. Plaquemines, it will be recollected, was the scene of some curious political frauds in 1844: if the whole place were submerged in the Mississippi it would not be washed clean from the stain they left. However, we trust it may not be punished as a political Sodom or Gomorrah.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.—"I love," says Elihu Burritt, "to see one of these huge creatures, with sinews of brass, and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and saluting the long train of cars with a dozen sonorous puffs from his iron nostrils, fall back gently into his harness. There he stands champing and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lymphatic blood is boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is nerving his sinews; he pants to be gone. He would drag St. Peters across the desert of Sahara, if he could be carefully hitched to it; but there is a little sober-eyed, tobacco chewing man in the saddle, who holds him in with one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment, should he grow restive and vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man, for, begrimed as he may be with machinery, he is the physical mind of that huge steam horse."

HON. WADDY THOMPSON, OF S. CAROLINA.—This distinguished gentleman, accompanied by his bride and Miss Jones, of North Carolina, and Senator Clemens, of Alabama, arrived in Washington on Tuesday and took apartments at the National Hotel.

POPULAR POLITICAL PHRASES.—Mr. Calhoun enjoys the credit of having orginated the phrase, a "*wise and masterly inactivity*," which has now become so common in conversation upon political topics. It belongs, however, like many of the other current political epigrams, to John Randolph, of Roanoke. He used it in 1827, as leader of the opposition party in the House of Representatives. The phrase recurs repeatedly in his political speeches. John Randolph is said also to be the author of the declaration that the "democracy in this country is the natural ally of slavery," which was ascribed to Jefferson last winter in the Senate, and which occasioned considerable controversy.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. James King, Mr. John K. Bumpass, of Person, to Miss Bettie, daughter of Wm. Thomas, Esq., of Granville County, N. C.

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries.

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

THE REV. DR. HOOPER'S

Family School.

In the Country, Warren County, near Littleton Depot,

N. Carolina.

Teachers: Rev. Wm. Hooper, Prof. J. DeBerniere Hooper, and Thomas C. Hooper.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 22nd, 1850. 95

The Standard, the Newbernian, and the Wilmington Commercial will please give 4 insertions.

Nothing new by Telegraph to-day.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present General Assembly, for acts of Incorporation of five companies for operating in Coal, and other minerals on Deepriver, in the counties of Chatham and Moore; Also a charter for a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to the Gulf in Chatham County.

MANY CITIZENS.

Nov. 23rd, 1850. 94

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.

JUST to hand a good assortment,

WM. PECK & SON.

Raleigh, Sept 12, 1850. 4w 74

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Cheese, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850 66

Union House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 78 ts.

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov.21st, 1850. 94

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

FRESH ARRIVALS

SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,

Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS Masonic Body will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *Dispensations*, will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary

Raleigh, Sept. 26th 1850. tm 7–

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)

do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Female Classical Institute,

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. KARL W. PETERSILLA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILLA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of 5 months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting. Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of 5 months,	$50
Tuition in the Cassical Department.	20
Do in the English Department,	15
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20
Drawing and Painting,	10
Painting in Oil Colours,	15
French,	10

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

☞ The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8th 1850. 2m 91

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

November 15th, 1850. 92

SECOND SUPPLY OF

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a good fitting Coat, made in the latest style, Call at

E. L. HARDING & CO'.

BRITTON & TODD

Sycamore Street, opposite Powell's Hotel, Petersburg, Va., OFFER FOR SALE,

80 hhds. St Croix, P Rico and N O sugars; 5 hhds refined sugars

200 bags Rio, Laguyria, and Java coffee

40 packages loaf, crushed and powdered sugars

25 tons Swedes, American and English iron

30 bales horse shoes

150 bales Gunny, Dundee and German bagging

100 coils bale rope

150 boxes sperm, adamantine and tallow candles

50 boxes soap

10 boxes very superior family soap

150 barrels old rye double and single rectified whiskey

21 barrels grape brandy

5 ½ pipes Cog. brandy, part very fine,

2 hhds. rum

20 pipes and 1-4 pipes Port, Mad. and Sherry wine

100 bags shot, assorted,

760 kegs nails, Cumberland and Rapid falls,

300 sides sole leather

150 reams wrapping paper

80 reams letter and cap paper

25 hhds. and bbls. molasses

100 boxes window glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12

Horse collars, saddles, bridles, bed cords, lines, pepper, ginger, spice, mace, starch, chocolate, water buckets, cotton cards, band iron, hoop iron, castings, cotton yarns, wagon whips, &c. &c. &c. All of the above goods will be sold at the lowest rates.

BRITTON & TODD.

August 21, 1850. 68 3m

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,

Black Doe Skin Cassimer,

Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,

Good and Common Vesting, Black Satin Vesting

Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,

Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualities,

White and Black Cotton Wadding,

Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.

For sale low, by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

1851.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR.

1851.

THIS Day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850 41

NEW NOVEL.

ADELAIDE LINDSAY, by the author of Lettice Arnold. Price 25 cents.

AT TURNER'S.

Oct. 25th, 1850. 86

Just received by Express, this day a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 21st, 1850. 85

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.

August 26th, 1850. 69

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits.'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S.
No. 1.
R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street

November 8th, 1850. 90

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

Burning Fluid and Lamps.

A good supply in Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of rich and handsome Goods, in their line, ever offered for Sale in the City of Raleigh.—The elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The Patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs, by which they are embellished, are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the highest perfection of Art and Skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. I, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh, during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Vest, Fob and Guard chains,
Ladies' Watch chains, new style,
Seals, Keys and chains,
Earrings, Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Diamond Breastpins and Rings,
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens,
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Gold and Silver Thimbles and Silver Combs,
Gold and Silver Buckles and Slides,
Coral assorted--Shell and Silver Card cases,
Clocks, warranted good Time-pieces,
Silver, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt and Cream Spoons,
Silver and plated Butter Knives,
Steel chains and Keys and Music Boxes,
Steel worked Bags, Tassells, Rings and Beads,
A large collection of Fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the Toilet and Fancy Boxes,
Full Setts fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, Candlesticks, Baskets,
Waiters and Fruit Stands—new style,
Brittania ware and Flower Vases,
Pocket Books and Silk Purses,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes,
Pistols, Table Cutlery and Guitar strings.

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

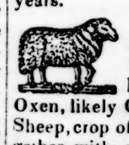
Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK &C.

HAVING qualified, at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, Dec'd., I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, in this City on Saturday the 21st day of December next.

SIXTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

Among whom are several good Cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.



ALSO,

Several horses, one large Mule, the entire stock of Hogs, one yoke of large Oxen, likely Cows and Calves, twenty-five head of Sheep, crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said dec'd. resided. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is charged.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; bu tmore particularly made known on the day of sale.

MARY WHITAKER, Exr'x.

November 14th, 1850. 92 w3w

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year, was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.--$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 50 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. To Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
THE

Southern Home Manufactory.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South—This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the Post office.

The Preprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

WANTED, immediately, two first-rate Coatmakers, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 90

THE SOUTHERNER.

THE undersigned propose to publish a weekly newspaper in the town of Greenville of the above name to be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the enterprise. We would forewarn the public against being alarmed by our name, as it is not intended to indicate any alliance with disunion or secession.—We are for the Constitution and the Union, but we think that it is high time for the South to be increasing in attachment for home, and looking more to home interests, and particularly that we here, should be zealously regarding the interests and concerns of our own North Carolina. The past and present teach us the lesson to rely upon ourselves, to sustain and foster our home industry and energy, and provide for our comforts and wants as much as we can within our own borders. It is from this consideration that we intend to make the "SOUTHERNER" an out-and-out North Carolina paper, and to devote ourselves in its columns chiefly to the subject of improvement in the *old North State*, improvement in he *agriculture, manufactures*, facilities for *transportation* and *markets*, (particularly by means of *plank-roads*) in her *education*, and in all other means by which her vast resources may become more fully developed.

In politics, the "SOUTHERNER" will be firmly and decidedly *Whig*, but opposed to every sort of Northern fanaticism, including *abolitionism, free soilism, ultraism, Millerism, Mormonism Fourierism* and the whole family of such abstract *Yankeeisms*.

We shall also give to the public the latest local and general news, which the growing prosperity of Greenville and this section of our State, we think will make interesting to a numerous class of readers.

The "SOUTHERNER" will be nearly or quite as large as the "*North State Whig*" and published at the very low price of $2 00 a year if paid in advance, or within one month after the first issue, $2,50 if paid within six months and $3,00 if paid at the end of the year.

F. H. HAWKS,
JAMES JOYNER.

November 12th, 1850. 92

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 84 6t

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-
August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the constructien of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River. MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine artiele,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many artieles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass an act, to emancipate JAMES LANGFORD, of the County of Northampton.

Sept. 9th, 1850. 73 6w

Notice.

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No 10, Royal Arch Masons.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th 1850. 1m 83

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

Standard copy.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef. Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

July 2nd, 1850 53

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS, Grocers and Commission Merchants

Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.

Petersburg July 20 58 1y

UNION HOTEL.

San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker,

In my Employ, Raleigh N. C.

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattress, which will be found a perfect luxury in Winter or Summer.

N. B. Mattress Manufactory is in rear of my Barber Shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J. Henry Harriss, Mattress Maker, in this City, are at present under my control, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, August 22nd, 1850. 68

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REGI

SEATON GA
EDITOR AND PROPR

THE SEMI-WEEKLY RE
Is issued on Wednesdays and S
per annum in advance; $4.50 if n
six months; and $5 if not paid unti
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGIS
Is issued every Wednesday at
within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

MAIL ARRANGEME

Northern Mail—By Rail Roa
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.
Southern—Two-horse stage, du
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse sta
day, Wednesday and Saturday a
closes Sunday, Wednesday and
Newbern—Four-horse stage, d
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
Tarborough—Two-horse stage
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m
day, Wednesday and Saturday at
Pittsborough—Two-horse stage
and Thursday at 7 p. m., and
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse mail,
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m
Holly Springs—Horse Mail,
4 p. m., and closes Thursday at
Letters should be in the Office
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every d
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9
On Sunday, it will be open from
and one hour directly after the
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH O
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILD
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. to 1
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN

Rates	First 10 words
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	41 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and o
munication in proportion to distan

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH C
Mutual Insurance C
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, a
Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH C
Mutual Life Insurance
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—un
Hall.

BANK OF CAPE
DISCOUNT DAY, TU
Board Meets at 11
BANKING HOURS FR
W. H. JONES, C
F. C. HILL, Telle
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadel
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina n
the denomination of $5 and upw

BANK OF NOR
OFFICERS OF TH
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Tell
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, WE
Board of Directors meet
BANK RATES FOR SELLIN
Sight Checks on New York 1 P
" " " Philadelphia 1
" " " Baltimore 1
Notes of the South Carolina
received.

MORE LAND FO

500 Acres of Valuable
miles South of Ra
etteville road, will be sold on
well secured being all that is de
ing to examine the land and pre
calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is

October 11, 1850.